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Vol no: 885R

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Block 7

Rack No.

Shelf No.

Serial No. 8852

General No. 29982

Register of papers of 1809.
Received letters file Book

	From whom received	Subject
	Nagoyan Chetty, Doebert to the Collector, Madura	Applying for grant of three ground of land on favorable terms in Madura Town, to build houses.
13	From the Government to the Board of Revenue	Requesting to report on the petition of Lekshmani &c. concubines of the Ramnad Rajah, for pension &c.
47	Board of Revenue	Rules regarding the administration of Salt Revenue in the Madras Presidency. Transmitting transcript of a report from the Collector of Tanjore on the means of improving the Salt Revenue with transcript of the orders of the Board to Mr Wallace in reply. Remarks. Desiring a monthly transmission of Salt accounts according to an enclosed form and that those collectors whose accounts are in arrear may supply the necessary information without delay
141	Do —	Desiring his opinion regarding the future disposal of the Poligar Chockalingam of Kachakatty near Madura.
288	Do —	Enclosing extract from the orders of government relative to the mode to be observed in cases of the rent of land from a Zemindar by Europeans.

R

Translate of an Arzee from Nagayen Chitty Doer to the Collector — Dated 18 Jany 1807

As I and a number of my cast people are much distressed for want of ground to build Houses — I beg leave to represent that there is a Spot of Ground in length 600 Feet, in breadth 360 — situated near the South Angle of the Fort within — the boundary of which is as follows — to the West of Gary Rams Mosque — To the North of Sekkunder Rawuts House — To the East of the Silk weavers and Alaguenta Conicopolys Houses — and to the South of Kunnara Ramautchees House — The ground abovementioned, & situated within the boundarys is known by the name of Singara Thenallum

There is also two other Spots laying unoccupied near Trimul Naigs Palace — one 180 Feet in length — by 150 in breadth — The other 200 Feet in length by 70 in breadth — The marks & Houses in every direction about these two Spots of ground are particularized in like manner

I therefore for myself & for the other

of my Cast humbly request that these three unoccupied grounds be favourably granted to us to build our dwelling houses upon.

(Signed) Nagayen Chetty
Native Doctor

It is hereby [illegible] that the above
[illegible] Slips of Ground as laid
down in the Plan is hereby
made over to Nagayen Chetty
for the purpose stated by him
he paying one [illegible] the regular yearly
Quitrent for the same into the
Treasury of the Collector of Madura

G.P.

[illegible] contra [illegible]

[illegible] to Mr [illegible]

No. 136.

4

To the President and Members of the
Board of Revenue

R

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed Petitions which have been received thro' the Channel of the Town Major and to desire that you will report your Sentiments on the applications which they contain —

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most obedient humble Servant
(Signed) Edw. C. Greenway Secy. to Govt.

Fort St. George
18th. February 1809.

To the Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you a letter to my address enclosing one for the Honble. the

the Governor in Council from certain Women stating themselves the concubines of the late Sattooputty Rajah their children by him & some Servants who attended him during his confinement praying for several indulgences

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Town Major's Office
Fort St. George
14th. February 1809 — (Signed) R. Barclay — T. Major

(A true Copy)
(Signed) Edw. C. Greenway
Sy. to Govt.

To the Worshipful Robert Barclay Esqr.
Town Major &ca. &ca. &ca.
Fort St. George

The humble address of Latchmee Chundrumtee Poornam, Parvatam, Mootteyaloo, Moottoo Latchmee and Camatchee, the seven Concubines of the late Rajah of Ramnad, entitled, Mootto Ramalinga Vejaya Ragoonadasetoo patee that is the Guardian of Ramas bridge, & their Sons & Daughters being part of the said Rajahs family and their Hereditary Gomastahs & Servants namely Sedumbaram Pillay &ca. —

We

We beg leave to address your [illegible]

that we are styled "The favorites of Setupati" [illegible]

being Women belonging to his [illegible]

Ramnad and that we continued to attend him during

his confinement of fourteen years Vizt. seven years at

Trichinopoly and as many years here at Madras and

that the malignity of his Planets created displea-

-sure in the sublime hearts of the Honorable Company

so that he was dispossessed of his hereditary Zemindary

of Ramnad and committed to Prison where we

have hitherto suffered much troubles and distress

in company with him, and that ever since the confine-

-ment the Government continued to allow the Monthly

Pension of one thousand Rupees which he used to distri-

-bute among us for our subsistence, and finding it insuffi-

-cient contracted Debts to a considerable sum of Money so we

all continued to attend the Rajah hoping that our God

might one day become propitious and that a Committee

might be of course appointed to investigate his affairs

and

and that the Government might be then convinced of the purity of his innocence and be induced to restore him the Zemindary of Ramnad, yet our misfortune subjected our Rajah to some sickness about three months ago which daily encreased and rendered him infirm creating to him an aversion to victuals, on upon which Report you were pleased to employ Doctor White who administered a variety of Medicine to him and then Vencatachella Chetty giving Bail for the Rajah you were pleased to grant his liberation out of the Lunia that he might take his lodgings in the Black Town for the recovery of his health yet a bad constellation put an end to his life to our great Regret so passed the heavenly decree which none can contradict yet to our comfort you were pleased to give directions to the said Vencatachella Chetty who in consequence caused certain ceremonies to be performed both before and after the death of our

said

said Rajah in a very pompous and expensive manner as if he died at Ramnad in course of his Government there and the said Chitty likewise caused the Corpse to be carried in a rich Palanqueen in procession throught the Streets of Madras with all marks of honor in the presence of a great concourse of people who accompanied the processi=on as far as the burning place so the Pyral Ceremony was duly executed. The next day the Ceremony of pouring Milk upon the remains of the deceased was perform'd in a very expensive and religious manner Hence all the Inhabitants of Madras tho' regret the loss of our Rajah do bestow benedictions upon you as well as upon the Government who we doubt not, are well acquainted with the manner and customs of the Country and now we are residing in one of the houses of the said Vencatachella Chitty who is in possession of the Vessel or urn containing the remains of our said Rajah deceased.

We therefore humbly hope &c that

that the remains of the said deceased may be soon conveyed away under the protection of two Guards of Sepoys in a safe and dignified state to Ramnad to be the delivered to our Mistress Raja Rajasuaree Natcheyar the Dowager Queen of our Rajah for the purpose of perform=ing all the Ceremonies on its immediate arrival and not otherwise 2ndly That a monthly Pension be settled upon us for our maintenance under the care of our said Mistress who may protect and take care of our our Mastety until our existence (which is our only dependan hereafter) and that we may be allowed to take our departure to our said Mistress with Travelling Charg and to convey with us our said Rajahs furniture now remaining in the Lunia 3rdly That 2 Monuments may be erected one at Ramnad where the remains may interred near the Tombs of his ancestors, and the other at Madras where the deceased Corps had been burnt, accor=ing to the Customs of all the Rajahs of Ramnad and lastly that the Expences attending the said Ceremonies and the Building of the said monuments may be forthwith and provid

provided and given —

It is to be observed that the pension so allowed to our deceased Rajah in his life time, and the pension continuing to his Queen Raja Rajeswaree Natchy and her Daughter Seevagamee Natcheyar (the legal Heiress to the deceased's Zemindary) for their subsis-tence as also that of the Women belonging to the Seraglio at Ramnad are paid out of the annual allowance given to Ranee Mangalesware who has no manner of tittle to the Zemindary of Ramnad which will convince your Worship if your enquiry is extended into the Chronological and Historical account of the Dynasty of the former Rajahs of Ramnad —

We have been informed that our said Mistress unable to support sorrow resolved to plunge herself into the flames in imitation of her dea but that Colonel Martin has prevented that design by expressions of great comfort we have

also

also been informed that the said Ranee intends on the arrival of the said Rajahs remains to plunder the same and perform the Ceremonies herself but which we humbly submit is contrary to the known Laws of our Religion.

Of all which particulars we have stated at large in our accompanying Petition addressed to the Honble the Governor which we hope your Worship will be pleased to procure and submit to the kind inspection of His Honor and intercede in such a manner as might induce the Honorable the Governor to confer those dignities and reliefs to the remains of one of his allies and friends & to us his dependants and favorites.

Which kind intercession and relief will ever be amiable in the sight of God and tend to devote us your humble Servants — Ever to Pray —

[illegible]

50

[illegible]

21

12

[illegible]

(Signed) Edw. C. Greenway — Tr. to Govt.

92

To

8 R

To the Hon'ble Sir George Hilaro Barlow Bar.t K.B.

Governor and President in Council &c &c &c

Fort St. George

The humble representation of Latchme Chandramatee, Poornam, Cavatam, Moottya, Mootoo Latchme and Camachee the seven Concubines or Favorites of the late Rajah of Ramnad entitled Mootoo Ramalinga Vejaya Ragoonautha Settoopatee (that is the Guardian of Ramas or Adams Bridge) and their sons and Daughters (being part of the said Rajahs family) and their Hereditary Ghomastahs and servants namely Sedumbara Pillay &c

That your Representators fell in the opinion of meeting great hardships on account of the loss of their generous protector the aforesaid Rajah

Rajah unless the humanity of the British Government would extend so far as to uphold and support their future stability your Representatives humbly submit the following narrative to Viz.

That our said Rajah heretofore being an ally and Tributary and ever faithful and obedient to the British Government at length by his misfortunes incurred the then Collectors displeasure, and in consequence of his misrepresentations to Government got our said Rajah dispossessed of his said Zemindary of Ramn[ad] and committed to Prison for a period of 12 years, seven of which at Trichinop[oly] as the rest at Madras under the Bomb[proof] of Fort St George, but no Trial was ever made of his conduct altho he hoped tha[t]

Government

Government might one day or other appoint
a Committee for the investigation of his
affairs and then be convinced of the
purity of his innocence and right, and
consequently restore him to his Zemindary
which we likewise hoped and continued
to attend and comfort him during the
whole of his confinement yet a sad
disappointment soon frustrated all
hopes for an incurable disease, about
three months ago seized upon our said
Rajah which increased daily and consu-
med his spirits and being reported to the
Town Major Doctor White was sent to
administer the Medicines, which proving
of no effect bail was taken for our said
Rajah until the recovery of his health
from the place of his confinement to

that

that of Black Town, but to comp[illegible] our misfortune our Rajah departed this life shortly afterwards which reaching the Town Mayor to our great comfort he gave directions according to our Religion to perform the deceased's funeral Ceremonies and accordingly performed the same and got the deceased's Corps to be clad in a magnificent apparel and conveyed in a Palanqueen adorned with Garlands in procession throughout the Streets of Madras with Drums beating and the music of trophies, banners &c.a exalted, with a great number of Torches lighted and a Mob of people of all descriptions accompanying the procession to the burning place, where the deceased was laid on a Pile of Sandal wood, and so

the

the Pyral ceremony was duly ended; the
next day the ceremony of washing the
remains of the deceased with milk was
celebrated in a very religious and expen-
-sive manner and everything else was
done, so complete to every ones joy and
satisfaction as if the death of our Rajah
had happened and been celebrated at
Rammad which course being full of
the praises and benedictions to your
Honor's exalted name, and encouraging
the fellow Zemindars of our said Rajah
to hope for protection from the British
Government, as also we your humble
Representators who have ever since the
Rajah's death been residing in one of
the Houses where our said Rajah had
died

died and we have the Vessel or Urn contain-
-ing the remains of our said deceased
Rajah, which remains, we humbly hope
to see conveyed by the means of your
honors power, to our Mistress Raja
Rajawaree Natcheyar (the Dowager
Queen of our said Rajah at Ramnad)
for celebrating the further Ceremonies
necessarily required – without which no
ceremonies can be adopted, nor can
she and her Daughter Sevagame Nat-
-cheyar and us and our Children be
freed from Sootacam or imaginary
pollution without the performance of
those Ceremonies at Ramnad, and
which remains ought to be conveyed
in a safe and pompous manner by a Guard
of Sepoys to prevent the Ranee Mongala
Natcheyar

Natcheyar or her people who intend ... from plundering the remains of the deceased when it arrives at Ramnad.

That it being the invariable practice on the death of every Rajah at Ramnad to erect a monument for his memory — we beg leave to observe that in the present Rajahs case 2 monuments are necessary to be erected one at Ramnad where his bones are to be interred near those of his Ancestors and the other at Madras where his Corpse had been burnt.

We cannot help expressing to your honor the late Sentiments of the deceased on our lamenting for his loss, wherein he encourages us not to be afraid that in his opinion the

Government

Government would protect us and his family
his lawful wife Raja Rayamanee Nat-
cheyar and his Daughter Sevagamee Nate[illegible]
and all the women of his Seraglio and
the others of his Hereditary servants. —

We beg leave to introduce
to your Lordships notice and information
that when our Rajah was dispossessed
of the Zemindary at Ramnad his
aforesaid Daughter Sevagame Natcheyar
being his lawful Heiress might have
succeeded to that Zemindary but being
an infant the Rajahs sister the present
Ranee Moongalaswaree took the
opportunity with a present of a large
sum of money to the Nabob Omdut ul
Omrah to get recommended by him to

Lord

121

Lord Hobart to fill the vacancy and by the orders of his Lordship, the Collector proce=ed to make an enquiry with the Inhabitants of Ramnad who all declared that the Rajah's Daughter was the only lawful successor to the Zemindary but she being incompetent at that time the aforesaid Ranee was declared for temporary until further orders and she had a provision allowed her from the Emoluments of Ramnad annually —

That the Pension of 1000 Rupees allowed to our said Rajah pr. Month during his confinement being insuffe=cient for the support of his large family he contracted debts to a considerable length which pension and that of his Queen and Daughter at Ramnad of 1200 Rupees

pr.

P^r. month is deducted and taken from the annual allowance given to the said Ranee but the said Sevagamee Natcheyar the Daughter of our said Rajah having arrived at years of discretions is fully intitled to the succession of the Zemindary of Ramnad according to the laws of that Country and on that succession would be of suffecient help and comfort to us your Representators and our said Mistress and to all the Inhabitants in general —

But relying on the princepality of providence and the succours of the British Government we your Representators humbly hope that your honor may be pleased to give us a protection or pension and left under the care and controul of our said

Mistress

Mistress in order to preserve our Chastity and not be consumed for want and that we may be forthwith ordered to convey with us the furnitures of the deceased Rajah now remaining in the Lunit to Ramnad and that the expence attending our Journey be supplied we having no other resource for the purpose —

We conclude in particular that the remains of the deceased Rajah be conveyed safe to our said mistress at Ramnad and that the Collector there be ordered to supply the necessary Expences attending the Celebration and other Ceremonies and for the building of the said monuments —

All

All which indulgence and great Goodness would ever bind — Your Representators Ever to Pray

[illegible: Tamil signatures in three columns, with tallies 20, 20, 20, 20, 18, 18 and total 65]

65

(A true Copy)

(Signed) Edw. C. Greenway
Secretary to Government

Jo

14

To the Chief Secretary to
Government

Sir

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the Secretary to Government dated respectively the 9th and 18 February, the former enclosing Extract from a communication of the Town Major of Fort St George, regarding the death and [illegible] of the late deposed Rajah in his confinement

2 The object of this reference to the Board it is presumed, was principally to receive their sentiments, relative to the disposal of the Petitioners and the provision proper to be made for their future support

3 Passing over the circumstances which

which led to the deposition of the deceased Rajah, and the subsequent acknowledgement of his Sister, the present Rannee, to be the proper Successor to the Zemindary (circumstances which, indeed, are but impersonally to be traced on the records of this Department) it seems to be sufficient, for the present purpose, to state that the deceased was in the receipt of an allowance from Government of 1000 Rupees p^r. Month and that his wife who, with her Daughter, has continued to reside at Ramnad, is also in the receipt of a stipulated allowance —

See letter from the Secretary to Government to the Collector of Ramnad Dated 17 October 1795

4 The persons whose names are subscribed to the Petitions, consist, it would appear, of certain women connected with the deceased Rajah, and of their issue by him

him, besides numerous Dependants —

5 Though it cannot perhaps be considered to be incumbent upon the Government to continue for the support of these persons the pension granted to the deceased Rajah, the Board are of opinion that it would be right to provide them with a suitable maintenance for which it is probable that one half the pension would be found sufficient; but previously to deciding finally upon this subject, the Board would recommend that the party be sent down to Ramnad, furnished with a letter to the Collector, whose sentiments it may be proper to consult with regard to the amount of the allowance and especially with regard to its distribution.

6 The Board would further

suggest that the Town Major should be permitted to allot a small guard for the care of the party, and to make them such advances as may be deemed reasonable for their expences on the road. —

7 With respect to the request preferred in the Petition, relative to the performance of the funeral rites of the deceased Rajah at Ramnad, the Board conceive that this is a subject in which the relatives of the Rajah who are resident at Ramnad are more nearly and legitimately concerned and to these, therefore, it may be proper to leave the matter, subject to the regulation of the Collector.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Fort St George
22d May 1809 —

(Signed) William Wayte
Secry

Extract

16 R

Extract of a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department

Dated 31st May 1809.

Para 1 I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the Receipt of your Secretary's letters of the 22d. 23d. and 26th Instant, and to acquaint you that he approves your suggestions relative to the family of the late Rajah of Ramnad who will accordingly be sent to that place escorted by a guard —

(True Copies and Extract)

A D Campbell
Dy Asst Secy

Revenue Department

No 47

R 17

To the Collector in the Zilla of

Dindigul &c

Sir,

1 With reference to the different circular orders of the Board in the Salt Department, a Report has been received from the Collector in Tanjore in which the means of improving the Salt Revenue are considered with much attention and judgment, and I am in consequence directed to circulate a transcript of that document for general information accompanied with a copy of the orders of the Board to Mr Wallace in reply.

2 That this branch of Revenue is susceptible of very great improvement is unquestionable, and the modes are obvious by which it is to be attained; namely, by securing the Salt against depredation and illicit sale, by facilitating

and extending the legal sale, and by [illegible]ing the Monopoly price.

3 To the security of the Salt, it is, in the opinion of the Board, essential that the quantity manufactured should be apportioned as nearly as possible to the actual demand, and that, when manufactured, it should be stored in Bankshalls, agreeably to the suggestion which was formerly circulated and which has since, in some districts been carried into effect.

4 In conjunction with these precautionary measures, if the conduct of the Servants in charge of the Salt be controlled with even an ordinary degree of attention, the Board must believe that the object in view, of securing the Salt from depredation, cannot fail of being attained.

5 In addition to your own personal attentions, the occasional deputation of the Assistant Collectors, to the different Golaurs, for

the

18

the purpose of local survey and investigation, might in the opinion of the Board, prove a very useful check and you are accordingly desired to attend to this suggestion.

6 The Assistants when so deputed should be required to make their reports to you in writing; and copies of these Reports should be transmitted to the Board, that the Board may have the means of judging of the degree of attention and intelligence manifested by the Assistants in discharge of that duty.

7 With respect to the object of facilitating and extending the legal sale, you will observe that besides the plan formerly suggested by Mr. Fullerton, and in some Districts acted upon, of issuing Chajan Rowannahs under the seal of the Collectors, it is the opinion of the Board that the object would be still further advanced by the establish-ment of Depôts as proposed by Mr. Wallace

at a few inland and central situations.

8 Upon this point, your sentiments are desired, as also with respect to the increase which you will observe the Board have in view of raising the Monopoly price of Salt to 30 Pag.s per Garce from the commencement of the ensuing Fusly.

9 If the plan of establishing Depots should be adopted, you will understand that the charges are to be added to the prices so as to leave to Government a net receipt of 30 Pagodas per Garce, for you will observe that even with this addition there is reason to believe that the retail selling price will not be raised beyond it's present rate.

6 .. in Mr Wallace's letter

10 In concluding this letter, I am directed to point out the very great inconvenience which the Board continue to experience from the irregular transmission, by several of the Collectors, of the monthly accounts of sale &c.,

whereby

19.

whereby the Board are kept in ignorance of the progressive state of this branch of Revenue.

I am instructed therefore definitively to state that the regular transmission of monthly accounts according to the enclosed form is considered indispensable; and those Collectors whose accounts are in arrear, are directed to supply the necessary information without delay.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant.

[signature] Gey

Fort St. George

23d. February 1809.

From the Board of
Revenue Dated 23d
February 1809

20 R

D

To the President and Members
of the Board of Revenue
Fort S^t. George

Gentlemen

Para 1. The Statement (N°. 1) regarding the Manufacture and Sale of Salt in Tanjore in Fuslies 1216 and 1217, in the form transmitted in your Secretary's letter of the 14th Instant, I have the honor to forward herewith.

2 The remarks which it has appeared to me necessary to make on the encrease or decrease in the Revenue arising from Salt in those years, I have annexed for the sake of more ready reference to the Statement just mentioned.

3 I have

3. I have of late made the ... of the Salt Monopoly in this Province a particular object of my attention and I shall take this opportunity of submitting the result of my enquiries and observations to the consideration of the Board.

4. The Statement No 7 shews at one view the relative state of the Salt Revenue in Tanjore in each year since the establishment of the Monopoly in July 1815. It shews the revenue arising in each year from the export of Salt to Bengal and other Ports, and from the sale of it for Home and Inland consumption.

5. The exportation of Salt by Sea, which in this District is in a financial point of view a matter of

secondary

secondary consideration has been progressively encreasing since July 1815.
The places to which this article is exported from the Coast of Tanjore, are Bengal and the Malay Coast.

6. The exportation of Salt to Bengal does not appear to be a matter of such importance to the Merchants of this quarter. It is generally taken to ballast the square rigged Country Craft trading between the Southern part of the peninsula and Bengal, and the price which is paid for it at the Company's Gollahs on the Ganges, appears not much to exceed the cost of transport, wastage, &ca were it practicable to raise the price in Bengal to the Importer, the exportation

of

of Salt from the Coast of Tanjore might be very considerably augmented.

7. The exportation of Salt for the Malayan market from Tanjore is a source I believe of very great profit to the few persons engaged in it. It is however so bulky an article, and the Vessels trading between this part of the Coast, and the Eastern Islands are so small, that the exportation of Salt cannot in the present state of the communication between the two Countries ever become considerable.

N. B. It sells from 60 to [illegible] Dollars pr Garce and costs on this Coast from [illegible] to 5 Pagodas pr Garce.

8. The present state of the Home and Inland consumption of Salt and the Revenue arising therefrom are next to be considered.

9. It will be seen on a reference

	Home consumption Farce	Inland consumption Farce
15	715	406
16	698	316
17	1300	390

to the Statement No. 2 that the Salt Monopoly is in this quarter chiefly lucrative from its operation on the Home Consumption of that District the quantity sold for the supply of other Districts falling very considerably short in every year and particularly in the last, of that sold for the Market of the Province.

10. In the general view of the Revenue derived from the Home and Foreign Inland consumption of Salt the subject is so blended that it would only occasion useless repetition to consider them more distinctly than is done in the foregoing paragraph I shall therefore dismiss the particular consideration of the foreign consumption by stating that Tanjore appears to supply the Districts

Trichinopoly
Coimbatore
Salem
Dindigul
[illegible]nt of Mysore

named

named in the margin with a considerable portion of Sea Salt.

11. On an inspection of the Statement No. 2 it will appear that the Revenue derivable from the effects of the Monopoly on the Home and Inland consumption of Salt is at present in an

	Rs.
Fusly 1215	22437
1216	20306
1217	35629

improving state. The Revenue arising from this source in the last Fusly exceeded that of the preceding year in the proportion of $39\frac{125}{128}$ per cent and that of Fusly 1215 in the proportion of $33\frac{11}{16}$ per cent. From the sales of the elapsed Months of the present Fusly, the result of the Monopoly is still more satisfactory than it was within the same period in former years, but its comparative effects within this first mentioned period cann-

will

will be considered in the present Report.

12. Notwithstanding the satisfactory result which the present state of the Salt Monopoly in Tanjore affords, I still have great reason to suppose that it is not, in this District, so productive a source of Revenue as it might with a few alterations be rendered. I ground this opinion on the following circumstances.

1st. The quantity of Salt manufactured at many Stations is unnecessarily great, whence arises a great facility in making clandestine sales.

2d. The mode of measuring the Salt by the Manufacturers, and the manner of keeping it in small and detached heaps is another source of op

3rdly

2nd and chiefly The present plan is in my opinion defective in its application to this District, in as far as it does not afford a sufficient facility to Merchants of respectability to enter into the wholesale purchase of Salt and to inferior Traders to supply the numerous Markets of the Province and the surrounding Districts with abundance of this article

13 In support of the first assertion a reference to Statement No. 3 will shew that on an average, the produce of the Salt Pans at 32 places of manufacture exceeds considerably the average demand for this article; That the Gross produce in 1215 at all the Salt Stations exceeded the whole demand on that account in the same year in

24

In July 1217 the pro[duc]e having been dimi[ni]shed by the great [qu]antity on hand the sales [ex]ceeded the produce [1]94 Garce.

in the amount of 1235 Garce and that in 1216 it exceeded the demand 1191 Garce will be seen in Statement No. 24.

the Altho' this excessive produce above the demand, is no immediate or direct loss to Government, who pays the Manufacturer only for what is actually sold, still by placing so much of an article now of considerable value within the power of the depredation of the numerous class of Manufacturers, Salt Pan Meeassdars, and other persons the temptation to fraud, and the means of defrauding without much fear or chance of detection are greatly multiplied, and are, I fear too forcible to be resisted. When the quantity of Salt Manufactured in a few Months, greatly

greatly exceeds the consumption of the whole year, and when consequently what remains on hand at any one period can only be ascertained by a measurement which is not likely to take place within any moderate period, and only by slow degrees; and when it does take place at the periods of sales so many excuses for all deficiency by wastage, petty theft &c. can be plausibly adduced, the means of fraud are unavoidably very great, and certainly are not neglected. —

15. The mode of measuring and heaping the Salt I have stated as additional means of facilitating fraud. In few instances can the measurement of the Salt by the Manufacturers be

depended

B

25 14

depended on, not that they are in the
general habit of lessening the apparent
quantity of manufacture, on the contrary
it is asserted, that the heaps, when &
remeasured, are found to contain in
many instances a greater number of
Mercals than they are stated in the
accounts to consist of, this being one of
the means for preserving the Salt &
destined for clandestine sale from
suspicion or detection, & the surplus
quantity thus heaped with the Sirkar
Salt, is carried off and sold as occa-
sions offer. The heaping of the Salt in
small quantities and in situati-
ons where & & & the different
portions of it are exposed to the effects
of the season, and where from the heap
being

being numerous, they cannot be carefully watched, is another defect in the present mode of managing this branch of revenue.

16. In regard to the impediments which Merchants of Capital experience in the easy purchase of Salt for Home or Foreign Consumption I shall state that very many of the places of manufacture are situated out of the way of all general commerce that the approach to them in this Province is from July to January extremely difficult, the Country being in general at the period in question either inundated or greatly intersected by rapid and deep Nullahs and Rivers and the Roads in many places

almost

almost impassable for carriage or drafts
cattle.

17 The difficulty experienced also
in the disposal of Salt in any quantity
at an Inland Station, where Rowannahs
are not to procured (they are only issued
to the original purchasers at the places of
manufacture) must certainly tend greatly
to diminish the consumption, and conse-
quently the Revenue derivable from
Salt. For instance an Individual
purchases 5 or 6 Garce of Salt at the
place of manufacture and takes it
with a Rowannah for sale at any
Inland Station. Instead of being able
to sell ½ or a quarter of a Garce at a
time to the neighbouring Bazar people
he is compelled to sell it in smaller

quantities

quantities to individual consumers, as if found in any considerable quantities without a Rowannah it would be liable to seizure—

3. These circumstances I am led to think, interfere materially with the free operation of the Monopoly as it affects the disposal of Salt both for Home and Foreign Consumption—

4. The following calculation may be adduced as a proof in support of this opinion as far as it relates to the Home Consumption— The estimated population of the Tanjore Province I may venture to state, not overrated at 700,000 Souls, the consumption of Salt by a family of 10 Persons cannot, according to the best information I have been

able

B

able to procure, be much less than one

seer daily. In Sayapore where Salt ha[s]

previous to the Monopoly always been

an article of easy purchase even to the

poorest and when a great portion of th[e]

people are in comparative affluence, I

do not think this estimate of the consump

tion too high. At the Monopoly price, th[e]

consumption by this population ought

to yield a Revenue annually of Star

Pagodas 30421. The Home Consumption

on an average of the 3 Years since

the establishment of the Monopoly ha[s]

yielded only 18053 Pagodas

[margin note:] [T]o shew that the cal[cu]lation is not very [hi]gh which would make [th]e Home consumption [wou]ld 30000 odd thousand [bu]t it may be here [ad]ded that in the last [yea]r it gave 21000 Pag[oda]s

20 Having now gone at suffic[ient]

length into what I consider to be materi[al]

defects in the present mode of administ[er]

ing the Salt Monopoly in this Province

I shall proceed to state the remedies wh[ich]

it appears necessary to apply to these defects

What I have to suggest on this part of the

subject, I shall offer, in conformity with

former orders of the Board, in the Form

of "Propositions" —

Proposition the 1st. 21. To reduce the quantity to be

manufactured at each Station to the

probable demand for it within the year.

22. In the Statement No. 4 will

be seen a List of places at which the

manufacture of Salt is carried on, to the

name of each place is annexed the

quantity to which, on a consideration of

the demand for the last three years, it

will be proper to limit for the present

the annual Manufacture —

23. In forming this arrangement

I have allowed for the manufacture at

each Station in the ensuing year nearly

the highest quantity sold at it in any

of the last 3 Fuslies. This I have done to

prevent the possibility of scarcity in so

necessary an article of life.

24 This limitation of the manu-

-facture to the highest probable demand

within the year, cannot be attended with

any risk of scarcity being occasioned by

any sudden augmentation of the deman

as there was on hand on the 31st October

more Salt than will answer probably

for the whole of the sales in next year

From this circumstance it might appea

proper to suspend the manufacture

altogether in the next year, but this

I have not deemed it proper to propo

as in the event of such an arrangemen

th

the manufacturers might dispense an the Salt Pans and the Wells from w which they are supplied, go to ruin, an chiefly as it appears to me to be advisa ble always to have a considerable stock of so necessary an article on hand, to pro= vide against any accidental failure in the manufacture of future years.

25. The limitation of the manu -facture to the extent of the demand, cannot be considered as a hardship on the owners of the Salt Pans, as they only receive pay= =ment for what may actually be sold.— It will on the contrary prevent the loss which the Merassdars would otherwise sustain, on the wastage on all the Salt manufactured, beyond the demand, which falls at present exclusively on them.—

NB Should the next pro position be adopted the wastage will not fall on the Inhabitants but on the Sirkar.—

26 I would

[illegible] 16. [illegible] I would particularly recom-
mend that all Salt hereafter manu-
factured be measured with immediately
on its being taken out of the Pans and
that the whole of the Salt manufactured
at each Station be heaped in one or
more Bankealls to be erected of a
sufficiently durable materials at the
expence of Government. The removal,
measurement, and heaping to be
done at the expence of the owners of
the Pans whose present profits are,
in my opinion, sufficiently great to
admit of their performing these
duties without hardship. As an
additional advantage to them howe-
ver and to enable them to meet any
very extraordinary expence which they
would

would thus have to incur, I would re-
commend that they be paid immediately
at the present rates, for all Salt actually
delivered by them, instead of their being
paid for it, as at present, only when the
Salt is disposed of.—

27. It will also be proper, in
connection with this arrangement, to
have measured out, and stored in
Bankshalls all the Salt actually on hand,
which the owners of the Pans can be in
like manner paid for immediately.

N.B. The construction of these Bankshalls may involve an immediate expense of about 2000 Rupees but this will be speedily repaid by the diminution of wastage, petty thefts &c.

Proposition 3.— 28. The next Proposition which
I have to offer, is the establishment of
Depots of Salt at certain inland positions.

29. The places which I would
recommend as the most favorable
positions in Tanjore for Depots inland,
are

30

are enumerated in the Statement No.

30. At each of these stations a small establishment of Servants will be necessary to dispose of the Salt which it may be found advisable to lay in for the consumption of the neighbouring villages or for the supply of other Distri[cts]. The facility which will thus be given to the purchasers of Salt in procuring it in any quantities near at hand, and with proper Rowannahs to secure it will I make little doubt have the best effect in augmenting the general demand for the article. A List of the establishment for each Station will be found in the paper No 3.

31. The innovation altho not a very considerable one, on the present

[illegible]

mode of conducting the Monopoly which the proposition contains may probably at first sight render the expediency of its adoption doubtful. In other Districts I am not aware that it would be admissible to pursue the plan here recommended but under the particular circumstances of this Province, I feel little hesitation in recommending it for adoption in the full expectation that it will on trial be found to augment considerably the public resources arising from the Monopoly and I feel the more disposed to press this measure on the favorable consideration of the Board and Government as its being followed will not be eventually attended with any additional expence

and

and if contrary to my expectation it

shall be found not to answer the

desired end, it may be given up a

without inconvenience or loss either

to the public or to individuals —

32. I have already shewn tha

the Home Consumption of Salt in

Tanjore is, from the very considerable

population of the Province, a very s

important consideration, and I

have likewise shewn some grounds

for concluding that it is not turned

to the full account which it is capa

ble of.

33. To render this source fully

efficient, every facility should be

given to the sale of Salt in all

parts of the Province, the difficulties

which

which the local circumstances before described, present to persons of means entering on this trade, are so considerable, as to leave the supply of the interior part of Tanjore and other districts which get their supplies of Salt from Tanjore in the hands of miserable petty traders who are in some instances the poorest race of people in the Country and whose continuance in this occupation is exceedingly precarious.

34. By the establishment of Depots as now proposed, every part of the Province will at all times be fully supplied with the very essential article in question, and Merchants of respectability, both in

Tanjore

B

Tanjore, and other Districts will at all times be able to supply the demand of the population for it, without incurring the inconvenience, labor and loss of time which they would have to encounter by passing throu the heart of the Tanjore Province during the long period when its roads present to them very considerable difficulties, and inferior traders can supply themselves with such small quantities as they may requi at the Depot, and by procuring a Rowannah for the purchase, preven all risk of its being seized.

35. In fixing the places of Depot, I have chosen those which have the most populous vicinity,

which

which are situated on the best and most frequented roads and which have a constant commercial intercourse with different parts of the District and with the surrounding Provinces.

36. The expence of transporting the Salt from the Coast to the Depot, and the other charges incidental to the arrangement, can be easily made good by a slight advance on the price to the wholesale or retail Purchasers of it, nor is it to be expected that any just advance of this nature could have an injurious effect on the sale, as after all the Salt can [illegible] proba-bly be sold to Inland people cheaper than they at present can get it, —

inland

35

inland, and to wholesale purchasers, the advanced price would be little if at all more than they would have to pay in transporting the Salt from the Coast, while as I before observed the labour, inconvenience and loss of going so far for it in so difficult a Country, will be saved to them; and at all events those who wish it will still have the option of purchasing Salt on the Coast at the fixed price.

37 The Depots which I would recommend the establishment of at present are five in number; The Monthly expence of all of them will not exceed 67 Star Pagodas as may be seen on reference to the Proposed List of Servants No. 5. On the cessation of

th

the Rains 50 or 60 Garse might be transported to each Depot, and the quantity augmented as the demand for Salt at each Station shall appear to render necessary—

38. It will be necessary to erect at each place a temporary Bankshall, to deposit the Salt in, buildings of this nature to last 3 Years, and capable of containing 50 Garce of Salt can be erected for 50 Pagodas each—

39. The Cost of transporting Salt to the Depots, the wastage on the transport of it, and the charges of the establishment can all be sufficiently covered by selling it at prices less than it is now disposed for in the neighbourhood of the

proposed

R 34

proposed Depots, as will be seen by the

Statement No. 6 where the particulars

of their charges are given at length.

40. I shall conclude this

Report with a few remarks on Rou-

annahs and the manufacture of

Earth Salt.

41. In regard to Rowannahs

it appears to me that unless the

production of printed documents of

this nature is strictly enforced in all

cases where the transport of Salt takes

place for what is termed inland

consumption the greatest room for

fraud will be opened. The necessity

for enforcing the productions of

printed Rowannahs whenever Salt is

transported from the Salt Stations f

Ron

Home Consumption is equally indis-
pensable. In the distribution of the
Salt by those who purchase it in any
considerable quantities for the last -
mentioned purposes I have before stated
that great difficulties have been experi-
enced. These difficulties will be in a
great measure obviated by authorizing
persons in charge of the proposed -
Depots to issue printed Rowannahs for
all purchases made from them of quan-
-tities required for retail as well as for
whole sale above a certain quantity, and
for all below that quantity, Olah Rowan-
-nahs with the Stamp of the Collector
might under certain Regulations be
issued by the Tasildars in each District.
These with the check which the projected
establishment

establishment of Custom Chokis will give

to illicit sales would render any consi-

derable depredations on this branch of the

Revenue very difficult.

42. The quantity of Earth Salt

manufactured in Tirgore is extremely

trifling but from what I know of its

manufacture in other Districts it appears

to me that its suppression cannot be

considered as a hardship by the

Manufacturers as their employment

in this particular business was very

uncertain and precarious, and previ-

ously to the establishment of the Mono-

poly was not, if I have been rightly

informed, at all considerable.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obedient humble Servant

(Signed) J. Wallace

Collector of Tirgore

Places

atam

mber 1806

No. 5.

Places recommended as Depots for supplying Tanjore and the neighbouring Provinces with Salt and proposed Establishment of Servants for each Depot

Ayanarama
Combaconum
Trivalore
Manargoody
Talicoonagatum

Establishment for each Depot

1 Conicoply	2	30
1 Shroff	1	15
3 Measuring men @ 1.16 each	4	..
5 Peons Do @ 10 Do	4	20
Sundries	..	40
Total Monthly expence of each Depot	13	15
Total expence of the 5 Depots Monthly	66	30

Negapatam }
30th November 1803 }

C. C.
J. B.

(Signed) J. Wallace
Collector of Tanjore

Statement

R

No. 6.

Statement shewing the price at which Salt can be sold in the proposed Dep[ot] at Combaconum and the present sell[ing] price in the Market of that Town.

8 Carts hire for transporting one Garce of Salt from Negapatam to Combaconum being 4 baudems at 6 fanams each pr baudem is 19 .. 2 at 22½ fan.s pr Star Pag. is	[illegible]	24
Wastage on remaining at 10 pr Cent is pr Garce	2	"
Godown Rent Servants Wages &ca at 1 pr Cent is pr Garce	"	9
Price of one Garce of Salt	20	"
Star Pagodas	30	33
Selling Price of Salt at Combaconum on the 15th November 1808	40	28

Negapatam 30th November 1808 } C. C.
Pr
(Signed) J. Wallace
Collector

To

To the Collector in
Tanjore

Sir

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 30th Ultimo, with its several enclosures, and to acquaint you that the Board observe with great satisfaction the attention which you have shewn to the improvement of the Salt Revenue.

2 The Board entirely concur in the reasoning upon which your 1st proposition is grounded, and accordingly authorize the limitation of the manufacture of Salt in the ensuing season to the quantity shewn in Statement No. 4 viz. 2882 Garces.

3. Your 2d proposition for receiving

R

receiving the Salt by measurement with
storing it in Bankshalls is consistent with
the suggestion contained in my circular
letter of the 8th August last, and you have
accordingly the authority of the Board
to proceed without delay to construct the
number of Bankshalls required at the
estimated expense of 2000 Pagodas.

4. The Board have some doubts however of the expediency of paying for the Salt to the Manufacturers on delivery, because there will be a considerable loss by shrinking independently of contingencies by which the wastage may be much increased before the whole of the Salt be disposed.

5. The Board are of opinion therefore that if prompt payment be
allowed

allowed, either the terms should be consider-
ably raised or an engagement be taken
from the Manufacturers to make good
all eventual deficiency beyond a certain
quantity.

6 Your 3d proposition for a
establishing Depôts at certain Inland
Stations has the entire concurrence of the
Board; and you are accordingly autho-
rized to construct the necessary buildings
at the expense estimated in the 38th para
of your letter, and you are likewise
permitted to entertain the establishment
shown in Statement No. 5 so soon as it
may become necessary.

7 It is the present intention
of the Board that the Monopoly price
of Salt should be raised generally to

30 Rup.

30 Pagodas Pr Garce from the commence-ment of the ensuing July and it would appear from the calculation given in Statement No. 6 that the charges incident to the establishment of Depots might be added even to the price without raising the selling price beyond its present rate.

8. In the event of the plan of establishing Depots being carried into effect previously to the ensuing July the Board are of opinion that the selling price at the Depots might be fixed at from 32 to 35 pagodas Pr Garce and that on the expiration of the July it might be raised somewhat higher

9. The plan which you propose for facilitating the retail sale of Salt

by

by the iss[illegible] of Cadjan Rowannahs bear-

ing the Stamp of the Collector, was -

recommended by a former General Agent

Mr Fullerton; and as it has been fo[und]

to answer the desired purpose in other

Districts the Board authorize you to

adopt it.

As the success of this plan

depends however in a great measure upon

the rates under which it is established

the Board would wish to be made -

acquainted with the detail of the rates

which you intend to adopt, as well for

their own information as for that of the

other Collectors who may have given [u]p

attention to the subject. -

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient Se[rvant]

(Signed) W. Hayte Secretary

Fort St George }
28 December 1808 }

(Three copies)

Exam.d

J. M. Heath

[illegible]

To the Honorable Sir George H. Barlow Bart K.B.

Governor in Council

Honble Sir — Fort St George

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you dated the 3rd Ultimo with 14 enclosures —

2. It is highly satisfactory to us to learn that the arrangements adopted for the re-establishment of internal Duties in the Territories dependant on the Presidency of Fort St George are likely to be attended with such beneficial effects with respect to the public resources —

3rd We are not aware of any objection to the proposed Extension of the duty of Grain in the manner stated by you —

4th On Consideration of the Circum-stances.

stances stated in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of your letter, we should entirely concur in the Sentiments expressed by you respecting the expediency of levying a duty on Goods manufactured within the principal Towns, if any means can be devised for the Collection of the duty which may not in their operation prove vexatious and oppressive to the Manufacturers and Venders, but as we apprehend that considerable difficulty will be experienced in the accomplishment of that object, we could wish to be informed of the rules proposed to be established for the Collection of the duty in the principal Towns previously to offering any final opinion on the Subject.

We have the honor to be
Honble Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servants
(Signed) Minto
" J. Lumsden
" H. Colebrooke

Fort William
6th January 1809.

A true Copy
[illegible]

No. 141.

Revenue Department

To the Collector in the Zilla of
Dindigul & Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the Enclosed Copy of a letter from the Magistrate at Madura, and to desire your opinion relative to the future disposal of Chokalingum the Poligar described in Mr. Trevins letter. –

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
[illegible]
Secy.

Fort St. George
23d June 1809.
Recd. – A. D. Campbell
Asst.

R

41

To Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Sir,

Para 1. I have the honor to state for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that Chokkalinga Naig, late Poligar of Catcheecutty belonging to the District of Madura proper, has returned from banishment to the Prince of Wales Island, and that he gives the following account of himself — "That having been kept at hard labour at that "place during two years, he received an "injury in the leg from the fall of a "Tree, which disabled him from work "for three Months, after which, as he "did not get better, he was released,

that

"that he then entered into the service
"of a Merchant from Acheen, with whom
"he went to that Country, and was on his
"arrival there sold to a Bazar Man
"for 25 Rupees, that having complained to
"the King of Acheen, the Bargain was
"declared to be void, and he was set at
"liberty, that having prostrated himself
"at the feet of the minister, entreating to
"be permitted to proceed to Kilcarry, he was
"suffered to embark a board a vessel
"bound for Nagapatam, where he was
"accordingly landed.

2 As the Records of my Office
do not furnish any information in respect
to the Crime or to the Circumstances
attending the transportation of this Poligar

62

I have only to observe that he voluntarily surrendered himself the day after, as he states, his return to this District, and that I have placed his person under restraint until the pleasure of Government shall be known —

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Signed/ W. R. Irwin

Magistrate

Madura
Zillah Court
27th May 1809

A true Copy,

Signed/ Edwd C. Greenway

Actg Secty to Govt.

A true Copy,

A. D. Campbell

Dep^y Sec^y

No. 288

Revenue Department

63 B

To the Collector in the Zilla of
Dindigul

Sir.

Circular. Para 1. I am directed to circulate for the observance of the Collectors the orders of Government contained in the enclosed Extract from a letter under date the 13th Instant.

2 These orders are founded on the circumstance of an Engagement having been entered into for the rent of land from a Zemindar, and the authority of Government thereto subsequently solicited, instead of the authority having in the first instance been solicited, to enter into the engagement.

3 This last mode must always be observed in future but as it would create unnecessary references in the case of small tracts required for dwelling Houses, the mode

application hitherto observed in this case may be continued – that is, the measurement of the Land may take place and the application be submitted as before, but the parties must be given to understand that there is no validity in any engagement into which they may enter until the permission of Government shall have been communicated —

I am

Sir,

St. George
7 December 1809

Your most obedient Servant

[illegible] Grey

From [illegible]
21 December
1809
[illegible]

44

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary

in the Revenue Department Dated 13th De

I am further directed to apprise

you that His Lordship in Council attaches

the utmost importance to an exact observa

of the provisions contained in Regulation XI

1802 prohibiting the occupation of land by

Europeans, and that it is His Lordship's desire

that the several Collectors be directed to attend

particularly to the V Section of the Regn

declaring it to be their duty to report for the

information of the Governor in

instance that may come to their

in which Europeans may purcha

land without authority, as well a

to their recollection the provisions of

the VIII Section of Regulation XXV 1
declaring no transfer of lands made by
Zemeendars, by which their jumma denominat
to the valid, when repugnant to the Regu
tions of Government.

A steady adherence to these
rules will be attended with those salutary
effects, which it was the object of the Regu
lations to obtain; and will prevent individu
als suffering from those inconveniences conse-
quent of engagements heedlessly entered into,
unsupported by that previous authority on
which their validity is essentially depends.

(A true Extract)

[illegible signature]